



*Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness*
 New Series Vol. 10 No. 2 July 24th. 1907 STELLARTON, N. S.

...DOMINION...

Iron & Steel Co'y,

LIMITED.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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<p>Brands :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Dominion." "D. I. S. C."</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Blooms, Billets Slabs.</p> <p>Rails Weighing 56lbs. per lineal yd. and heavier</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WIRE RODS.</p>
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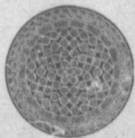
Works: HAYMILLS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

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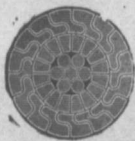
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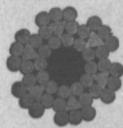
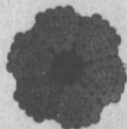
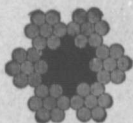
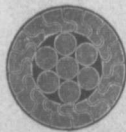
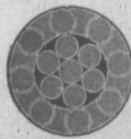
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High Grade Miners Tools,

MINE CARS AND HITCHINGS,

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Genuine Garlock Packings

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Pipe and Boiler Coverings,
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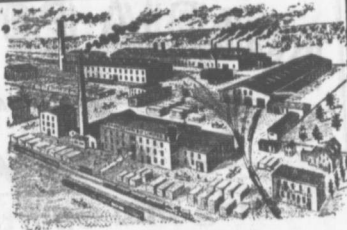
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Large Stocks of Foreign and Domestic Lumber on Sale.
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On and after MONDAY, JUNE 16 1907 trains run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—

—TRAINS LEAVE STELLARTON—

No 144 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
No 79 Mixed for Trenton	6.30
79 Mixed for Hopewell	6.55
19 Express for Halifax and St. John	7.40
21 Mixed for Pictou Landing	7.40
62 Mixed for Pictou	7.45
25 Mixed for Mulgrave	8.30
19 Express for Sydney	10.55
25 Mixed for Pictou	11.00
25 Mixed for Truro	13.55
85 Express for the Sydney	14.40
25 Express for Halifax and Montreal	16.00
140 Mixed for Pictou	16.50
101 Mixed for Pictou Landing	18.10
27 Mixed for Ho swell	19.40
66 Mixed for New Glasgow and St. John	19.50
86 Express for New Glasgow	21.15
17 Express for Pictou	21.15

—TRAINS ARRIVE AT STELLARTON

79 Mixed from Hopewell	6.30
79 Mixed from Trenton	6.55
61 Express from Pictou	7.35
19 Express from New Glasgow	7.35
19 Express from Hopewell	7.55
21 Mixed from Pictou	8.00
55 Mixed from Truro	10.35
25 Mixed from New Glasgow	10.40
25 Mixed from Pictou	13.15
66 Mixed from Mulgrave	14.45
19 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.25
139 Mixed from Pictou	15.30
25 Express from Halifax and St. John	15.50
25 Express from Sydney	18.10
22 Mixed from Pictou Landing	18.45
79 Mixed from Hopewell	19.30
27 Mixed from Pictou	19.40
86 Express from the Sydney	21.10
20 Express from New Glasgow	21.10
17 Express from St. John and Halifax	21.10

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time Twenty four
clock is mid-night. Monday, N. B. June 18th, 1907
Dining Car on No. 25 train between Halifax and Mulgrave, on No. 19
train between Mulgrave and South River, on No. 19 train
between South River and Mulgrave. On 25 train between
Mulgrave and Halifax.

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ROPE**

HIGH GRADE WIRE ROPES FOR
Hoisting, Haulage, and Colliery Purposes.
Manufactured by **Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.**
AUSTEN BROS.—HALIFAX AGENTS.

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STEEL CASTINGS
FORGINGS,
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We make a Speciality of cast Steel WHEELS
and other
Steel Castings for

MINING PURPOSES.

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND SIGNAL Plants.

(Under the patents of Saxby & Farmer, Limited, of London Eng)
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Screens, Screen Bars, Screening Plants Complete,
Car Dumps, Cars, Car Wheels, Lorry Wagons, Hitchings, Etc.

LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

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Head-quarters in Nova Scotia for

'White's' London Portland Cement.
'Gartcraig' Scotch Fire Brick,
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STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

General Hardware, Metals Plumbing and Mining Supplies.

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Miners Wanted.

Steady Employment, Good Wages,
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at MINTO, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Provincial Government will give 10 Acres of Land FREE to Coal Miners who will settle at Minto, N. B. The conditions being the erection of a house and the occupation of the land for three years, and working in any of the Mines. For further information apply

to **W. C. HUNTER, Manager.**

New Brunswick Coal and Railway, (operated for the province of New Brunswick by a Government Commission.) Norton, N. B.

Coal Miners Wanted

—at—
Minto Mines. Minto N. B.

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Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves,
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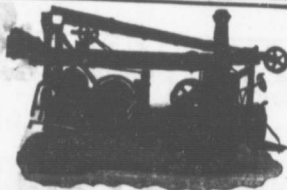
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—Established 1852—



The KEYSTONE

Percussion Core Drill Attachment
is an economical appliance for
TESTING COAL LANDS.

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Steels are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expensiveness of "rocks" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

Price of Complete Attachment
\$200.00

Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.

We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers
for all depths and purposes.

Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.



**ONE
MAN'S
VIEW.**

A well-known mining man recently finished an inspection of the ANTHRACITE coal fields of Pennsylvania. When asked what impressed him most, he said -

"The acidity of the water, and the fact that of all the pumps I saw there two out of those were Jeanesville Pumps."

An indication at least that we know how to handle the acid water problem.

When you send us the lift and quantity of water and the available power, we will send you complete information about what we can do for you.

Our bulletin No. 8, fresh from the printer, is full of up-to-date information. Write for it now before you forget.

**Jeanesville
Iron Works Co.,
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NOVA SCOTIA.

Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.

Titles direct from the Crown
At Moderate Royalties.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold, valued at \$19.00 per oz.

Minerals other than Gold and Silver.

LICENSES TO SEARCH—

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion.

The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO—

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Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, HALIFAX, N. S.

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Operating the **MINUDIE MINES** in the Celebrated **CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD**

Producers of High Class **SCREENED COAL, ROUND, RUN-MINE, SLACK.**

The best for Foundry or Furnace, Locomotive or

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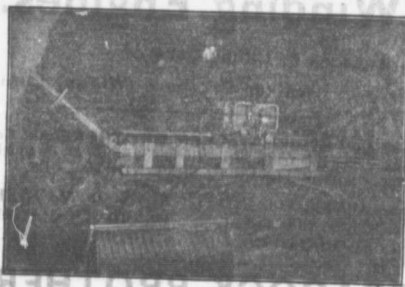
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POWER DRILLS

Electric Coal Mining Machines.



Operating in the Mines of Carleton Coal and Cokp. Co.

Coal Mining Machines, No. 11

Bulletins Free.

Electric Locomotives, No. 10.

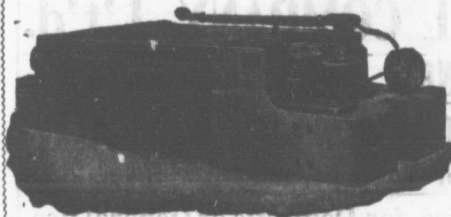
Complete Mine Equipment.

The **JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.**
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Electric Locomotives for Mines, Electrically Driven Hoists.

Motor operated Air Compressors.

Complete Electric Installations.

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WALKER BROTHERS (WIGAN,) LIMITED

Wigan, England.

Air Compressors, Ventilating Fans, Winding Engines.

Largest Air Compressors in Canada are of

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The following companies have installed **WALKER BROTHERS** Air Compressors, in capacity Ranging up to 6300 cubic feet of free air per minute, all of which are provided with **WALKER PATENT AIR VALVES.**

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BELMONT GOLD MINE Ltd.

CAPE BRETON COAL IRON & RY. CO. Ltd

SOLE CANADIAN
REPRESENTATIVES

PEACOCK BROTHERS CANADA LIFE B'LG
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Important Notice.

The Maritime Coal Ry. & Power Coy., having taken over on June 1st. the Joggins Mine and Ry. and are starting at once on opening a new slope and doing large repairs. They want **ONE HUNDRED MINERS AND LABORERS AND TWENTY CARPENTERS.** Apply at Joggins or Chignecto.

Reliable crop reports from the Canadian west are optimistic for another year of plenty in cereal production. The aggregate acreage will probably be in excess of last year owing to the large number of newcomers settling in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The acreage in Manitoba is slightly lower than that of a year ago, but it is easily offset by the increase in the other two western provinces.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 10, No. 2. Stellarton, N. S., July 24th, 1907. New Series

CANADA'S COAL.

Some years ago it was imagined that only in two of the provinces of the Dominion were there great coal fields. Of late this view has undergone a change, and large as is the amount of coal known to exist in Nova Scotia, it is but an atom as compared with the quantities believed to exist in the newer provinces. Mr. Nicolas of Ottawa writes in an American magazine as follows:

"If the mineral industry of the Dominion is ever to bear any large proportion to the agricultural industry—to-day it is only about a fifth as great—it will not be gold or silver that will bring about the increase, though much gold and silver will undoubtedly be mined. The value of the finds, however, and the chances of working them profitably, are more or less problematical. What remains quite certain is that Canada is destined one day to be the great coal and iron producer of the world.

For many years coal has been worked in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia and the Cretaceous of Vancouver Island, but more lately the Cretaceous rocks of the Rockies have supplied most of the fuel requirements of the western provinces. On a smaller scale collieries have been opened in New Brunswick, in the southwest corner of Manitoba, in the Leithbride District of Alberta, and in the Klondike region of the Yukon. But these fields are as mere drops in an ocean compared with the areas of coal that are known to occur in the North-west Territories, and more especially in Alberta. For many hundreds or thousands of square miles the country is occupied by coal bearing formations. It is, indeed, practically impossible to appreciate the amount of coal that will one day be available—the human mind scarcely realizes such figures—but it may be mentioned that Mr. D. B. Dowling, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has estimated, and he considers his estimate very conservative, that from the coal areas already known in Alberta there is a possibility of extracting 150 billion tons in about the following proportions:

Good lignite.....	44,000,000,000
True coal (below bituminous).....	20,000,000,000
Steam and anthracite.....	60,000,000,000

In the southern portion of Saskatchewan Dr. Dowling calculates there are over 26,000,000,000 tons of coal. Most of this is possibly lignite of an inferior order, but any one who has studied the immense strides lately made in the treatment of inferior coals cannot fail to realize that the time is not far hence when almost any fair lignite can be easily employed as a power producer.

Only a few years ago pessimistic wisecracks were estimating the probable coal supply of the world and counting on a shortage in our great grandchildren's time. The calculations of these estimable statisticians were excellent in detail and were wrong only in that the basis on which they were compiled was absolutely false. It was assumed that we knew of practically all the large

coal areas of the universe. Since those croaking figures were given to a nervous public it is probable that fifty times as much coal has been located as the amount on which the woeful estimates were based. Australia, India and China have more than enough to supply their own requirements for many generations to come, but Canada has enough and to spare to supply the wants of both hemispheres.

Long before the present severe climatic conditions converted the Polar regions into the Arctic regions, immense forests flourished on what are now the shores of Hudson Strait and Baffin Island; these forests, now large coal fields, may, even in our own day, supply the steamers that will, within a few years, adopt the Hudson Bay route for carrying wheat from Manitoba to Europe."

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.

"The fortune that is built up by careful plodding from small means is the only fortune worth the having."

"This remark was recently made by one of America's greatest millionaires, whose present-day income, expressed in dollars, would run into eight figures. The pleasure of seeing the banking account and the income that is started from practically nothing grow day by day until it reaches colossal proportions is a pleasure that must fascinate all. With every man and woman there is the desire to get rich, and the history of any great money-making exploit is read with avidity. Take the history of John D. Rockefeller.

Some years ago Rockefeller stood in the streets of a great American town with little more than a few cents in his pocket. He was a hard-working young man—a man to see opportunities and make the most of them. He scraped together his first few dollars, until at last he was able to use them in an enterprise in which he alone saw the glint of gold. That enterprise to-day stands as a record of commercial success. The gigantic oil trust of which Rockefeller stands at the head is capitalised to the extent of something like £50,000,000. The fascinating story of the great Lipton success is not less marvellous. Starting as a grocer's assistant at a few shillings a week, Thomas Lipton saved money until, possessing a little capital, he was able to employ it in the purchase of shops and goods. To-day over two hundred shops in all parts of England bear his name, and he is recognised as one of the leading commercial experts in this country. Another great American is Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the timber king. It is stated that he could buy up most of our famous money kings. Imagine a fortune of a billion dollars! Imagine having at ones credit at the bank the amount of £200,000,000. This income was built up just in the same way as the others, by the careful use of capital got together in days of hard work. "The great thing," said Cecil Rhodes, "is to make a start. Once you have commenced to accumulate and develop,

riches follow quickly." Mr. Weyerhauser, with his first few pounds, bought timber and sold it again. With the profit thus obtained he invested in various securities, buying and selling stock, with the magnificent result above stated. There are many other examples that we could give of men who have known the value of money, and whose incomes to-day are testimony to the fact that money really makes money. Charles Schwab, the great steel king; Jay Gould, the railway king; J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie—all these men, with fortunes ranging from £2,000,000 to £50,000,000 have built them up by first investing the initial sums at their disposal until they have grown into larger amounts, and then investing again.

Here are a few stories concerning the late Lord Young. He is credited with the description of three degrees of liars—The liar, the damned liar, and the skilled witness. It was also his lordship who, referring to the contribution of half a million of money to the funds of the Church of Scotland by Mr. James Baird of Cambusdoon remarked that it was "the heaviest insurance against fire on record." Sauntering down the Mound early one afternoon, his lordship was accosted by a friend who said to him: "Hello, the Second Division has surely risen early to-day?" "No," responded Lord Young "it has not risen. There is a case going on. The Justice-Clerk is writing brigade orders, Rutherford Clark is reading Greek, but Bob Lee is listening, so I just came away. At the time of a parliamentary election in Edinburgh, Lord Young was staying at a country house. The result of the election duly came to hand, but the majority was wrongly given at, say 19. A later message corrected the figures to 1900, and added the information that a couple of Lord Young's colleagues had recorded their votes. "Ah!" observed his lordship, "that accounts for the two cyphers."

A curious instance of animal instinct and attachment in an otter is related by a Cork pressman. A few months ago a man in that city caught a live otter by surprising it, using nothing but his bare hands. Bringing the animal home, after some time he succeeded in taming it, and trained it to fish. One day he took it to the river for a swim, and while there it killed some fish, but succeeded in getting off the strap to which it was attached. After waiting some hours in a vain endeavour to induce the animal to leave the water, the owner gave up in despair and returned home. Late that night, while in bed, this man heard a scratching at the front door of his cottage, and to his great surprise when he opened the door in walked the otter, which he then secured. The most remarkable feature of this story is the fact that this man lived about a mile from the river and that his cottage was one in a row.

A story is told of a poor boy who, while walking along a busy thoroughfare, saw a pin on the pavement before him. Quickly he stayed his steps, and picking up the pin, stuck it safely and securely in his coat. A wealthy man chancing to pass at that time, saw the action, and was much impressed by it; so much so that he took the boy into his bank, and finally adopted him. Thirty years passed and the poor boy became a millionaire. Struck with an idea he one day drew a cheque for 2,000 pounds and gave it to a former schoolmate, who had not prospered in the race of

life. "All that I am now I owe to you, John," said the millionaire. "But I don't understand," stammered the other. "Simple enough. If I hadn't hated you so at school I should never have picked up that pin to stick into you while we were in class."

COAL PER ACRE OF SURFACE.

An easy and fairly accurate method for estimating the number of tons of coal per acre of surface is given as follows:

One acre contains 43,560 square feet, which, for convenience, can be called 44,000 square feet. Taking 100 pounds of solid coal per cubic foot equals 4,400,000 pounds, or about 2,000 tons per acre, for each one foot of thickness of seam.

Assuming that by the present system of mining but 60 per cent. can be secured, it would bring 1,200 tons per acre for each foot of thickness of seam. But it is estimated that, by using cement pillars, now being successfully experimented with in the Schuylkill region, as much as 80 per cent. or 1,600 tons per acre of surface per foot of thickness of seam can be relied upon.

If seven seams with an aggregate thickness of 40 feet underlie the surface (and often a thickness of 60 feet is reached) the enormous amount of 80,000 tons per acre is arrived at, of which from 48,000 to 64,000 tons can be mined and marketed. This method was used for years by a prominent operator and geologist.

- Rubs by Rambler.

What I would like very much to know is whether E. Stewart and Phil. Moore—both gentlemen will pardon me for taking familiarity with their names—are higher authorities on gold mining in Nova Scotia, or rather on the cause of the decline of gold mining in Nova Scotia than Mr. Frank Nicolas of Ottawa, member of the Geological Survey of Canada. Mr. Stewart is as sure as anything that the high price of coal is the chief contributing cause to the decline, and friend Phil. is ready to take off his coat to any one who dare say that high priced coal has shut down more gold mines in Nova Scotia than all other causes combined. Generally when I hear of failure in any enterprise I associate it with management. That is the alpha and the omega to present day business success. While I might think as I heard Mr. Stewart smash coal, I of course was not rude enough to say before his face that bad management and not high priced coal should get the blame. Now that Mr. Stewart's back is to me, and I have no fear of Phil's fist, I may say to both that they are wrong and that if there has been failure it is due chiefly to bad management. That has all along been my opinion, but I have not been assertive, being timid. Now that another holds similar opinions I can the better be bold. Will the gentlemen who have been down on the "coal barons" carefully read and ponder over the

following utterances of Mr. Nicolas.

"Gold mining in Nova Scotia is on a different basis, and might, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, have been made a really profitable undertaking. Over-capitalization, a desperate hurry to make dollars out of the shares rather than out of the mines, a pretty general lack of competence in the management, and a magnificent discrepancy in the value of the lodes, which would crush twenty ounces per ton from one foot and four pennyweights from the next, have combined to hamper an industry that could only have been placed on a paying basis by good finance, high class management, and an up-to-date system of developing reserves. Although there are over twenty proclaimed gold districts in the province the total annual output scarcely exceeds \$500,000. Compared with some of the big mines in India, Australia and the United States, which produce over \$250,000 monthly, Nova Scotia seems exceedingly 'small beer'. The mines, however, average over \$6 per ton, and there seems no reason why they should not be worked at a good profit, especially when one remembers the returns that have been obtained in very deep mines of similar formation in Bendigo and Ballarat, where \$4 pays a fair dividend on a reasonable capital."

Thank you Mr. Nicolas, they deserve all they get—and more.

Why are workmen abandoning the churches? is a question which, at the present time, is agitating many minds in many lands. Many answers are given to the question, and still none of them is quite satisfactory. We are told, for instance, that it is not the workmen who have forsaken the churches but that the churches have forsaken the workmen. That is not quite correct, for today social questions command much more attention from the pulpit than thirty years ago. True, since then there has been evolution. The workman of today is not the humble servant he was fifty years ago, when he was apparently content to be accounted a servant. Workmen today have much more independence, and with that there has been a growth of pride, which, of course, is not wrong—in moderation. He is not content today to take the same back seat he might have been satisfied with half a century ago. He has opinions, and his belief is that these are as worthy of consideration as those more favored, so far as worldly advantages go. If, in past times, he could not afford better than homespun his pride did not place that as a barrier to attending church. Today it is different. If he cannot afford broadcloth then he thinks he cannot attend church. A minister in Edinburgh lately, who wished to solve—if possible—this problem for himself, called a meeting of workmen for a friendly talk. Having succeeded in drawing a crowd he explained the object of the gathering. For a long time there was a painful silence. At length a railway man got up and said: "Many did not go to church because they had not clothes good enough." That statement was no doubt correct, for I

cannot see how railway men, in the old land, can afford garments made of richer material than cheese cloth, with wages of from four to five dollars, in many cases, in a week. Another chap screwed up courage to say that the church was for the classes and not for the masses, and took stronger sides with capital than with labor. The minister in this case said that never did the church display such interest in social questions as at the present time, and it was curious that the workmen should be deserting the churches at a time when they were doing more for the cause of practical right doing than ever before. One other got up and said that, first, workmen did not like to see those setting in the pew before them casting in silver while they only could afford a copper, and further, that the workmen were not going to church on account of the continual dunning for money, for this or that special collection. There is much more than one might think in each of these reasons. The widow we read about in the Bible who contributed her farthing, no doubt saw the rich people throw in gifts out of and in keeping with the abundance of their wealth, and experienced no pang of jealousy, nor was devoured by a sense of injustice. We have not, I fear, the widow's humility—or charity. If we—I am speaking as a workman—see a capitalist throwing in his gold we may be apt to say: "You buffer, you can well afford to do that, for part of it by rights is ours," and we experience the feeling of injustice being done us in the church. As to the second reason, the continual dunning for collections, there is no doubt a good deal in it. Even those who are fairly well off and who are fairly liberal givers, are forced at times to the idea that there is something incongruous in these repeated attacks on the pockets, in this perpetual solicitation. No doubt money is required for the many beneficent objects, but the question is should the church be the medium through which it is secured; should the church, on a Sunday especially, perform the duties of a collection agency? I, at times, doubt it and think there might be some other way. Oh, I know what you will say, that the church must be supported, that the missions need money, and that there must be contributions for many purposes. I am fully aware of all that, but if this calling for collections for foreign missions, to save the heathen, is going to drive the workmen from the churches, then some other way or raising funds for missions must be hit upon. If our methods tend to make Christians of strangers and half heathen of neighbors, then our methods, certainly, need revision. The subject of non-church-going is a big one. Many remedies have been tried, but none, so far, seems effective. I wonder if a reason for decadence in church attendance is that people are not quite so superstitious as in olden times. I give it up.

Is there need for so many collections? Why could there not be a membership fee for males over thirty and earning not less than \$1.50 per day, of 25 cents weekly. This fee to be paid by "rich" and "poor" alike. While this sum weekly would be all exacted of attenders, those who could afford more should or could give it as a donation. Some may say, "This would be abolishing the volunteer system." I admit it, in part, but surely you do not call the present system voluntary, when there is continual demands for larger contributions. "It would decrease the collection," others might say. Well, what of that, if it keeps people from being driven from church. In their trade unions, or their friendly societies, workmen are called upon only at stated periods for stated amounts. They know what they must pay and pay it. If in the many societies to which workmen belonged continued calls for contributions were made, no doubt the societies would suffer from "falling away" of workmen, just as, it is said, the churches are suffering.

Not long ago a clergyman speaking from the pulpit said he could not understand how his congregation would respond so liberally to a call for a collection for the famine stricken of Japan, as they did a year ago, or for the people of China, in similar straits, as they did recently, and yet if there was a call for money to forward the work of missions in these countries, the response would be far less liberal, and yet was not the salvation of the soul more than the saving of the body? This is no puzzle at all. A flippant answer might be: "If their bodies are not saved how can their souls be?" To answer the question satisfactorily one must needs be brutally frank. If we give money to buy rice to save the lives of the Japanese or Chinese, and believe what we are told that so small a sum as a dollar may mean life to a man, and that dollar withheld means a death from starvation, we give it willingly, knowing or believing that it will fulfil the object for which it is given. We are told, and we believe it, that we can, by contributing, be very active agents in the preservation of a Chinaman's body—one body for every dollar—and therefore we give; and we give it in faith not wavering. In other words, we are convinced that results will justify the giving. We know that the purchase of a certain quantity of rice for a certain sum will certainly save a Chinaman from death by starvation. We are not so sure that double, triple, quadruple the amount of money, will serve the purpose of persuading a Chinaman to emerge from the darkness of Confucius into the light of the Gospel. Whether the dollar be given for the bodily or the spiritual welfare of the Chinaman, in either case it is a Christlike act, and I suppose we give more

readily in the first case because the investment will give more tangible and quicker returns. I might not have written so frankly, some may say bluntly, if I did not believe the clergyman's surprise was genuine, and that he really wondered at our dimness of vision and hardness of heart.

The Herald's Sydney Mines Socialist has been at it again. By and by one may know the man, as at odd times he shows his colors. He has not yet told us to what group of the Socialists he belongs, and after his latest it is scarcely necessary that he does so. Broadly speaking, Socialists may be divided into two classes: the better class, those who profess to follow closely the precepts contained in the Sermon on the Mount, and the fierier kind, the wearers of the revolutionary red shirt. From some of his previous utterances one might have almost thought he was inspired by lofty motives, and had attained a great moral altitude. But, alas! he turns out to be of the sect of Socialists kin to the anarchists. He led us for a time to believe that he was a follower of Moses, and was therefore a meek man; and a disciple of the Galilean, and therefore went about doing good. Instead of that he is a Boanerges and invokes the fire of Heaven on every son of a gun who by thrift or economy, or industry, or by the wisdom of his forebears, accumulates five more cents than he himself possesses. In his latest he justifies the men squeezing the masters when they have the chance. In other words he is a believer in retaliation. Is he unaware of the fact that that is a game two can play at, and if it is to be the game who will in the end get the worst of it? The Socialists in the British parliament urge disarmament and protest against armies on the score of expense. The Herald's stripe of Socialist calls the workmen to arms and tells them as much as that the healing of the nations can only be effected by fierce industrial strife. Says The Herald writer: "The philosophy of striking consists in workmen unitedly and unexpectedly stopping work just at the exact time when it is most necessary for their employers that they should continue at work." Well, this is rich in view of present day experiences. The late big strike of miners in the west did not hit the operators: it hit the offending public and lost the miners friends. Trades Unionists formerly had, as their philosophy, striking whenever it came up their back. And where did that philosophy land them? Striking unexpectedly is not the modern philosophy of Trades Unions. In Britain due notice is given the masters before any important strike takes place. The Herald writer's philosophy is out of date, played out. It was found not to be in accord with the ordinary intelligence of the times, and is being gradually discarded. Of course it

has still its broken-down and disregarded votaries—a diminishing number—for which thank goodness. Force was employed in the past, and force for a time was fashionable. Now reason is having its day, and progress all along the line is most pronounced, though there are still those who prate about the bondage of the toilers.

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JULY 24

SINCE FORTY YEARS.

The total number of men and boys employed below and above ground, at the coal mines of Nova Scotia forty years ago, was 2,984. The quantity of coal raised was 542,000 tons, which gives a little over 181 tons per person employed. In 1906 there was a total of 12,123 persons and the coal raised was 5,866,000 tons, or 483 tons per person employed, or more than two and a half times as much as thirty years ago. But it has to be remembered that in 1867 there were no mining machines. In the old days the proportion of surface men to underground men was very much greater than today, probably due, in part, to the fact that much more coal was banked then than now. Of the total number of persons employed in 1867 forty per cent. were employed over ground, whereas last year there were not quite 24 per cent. The two chief producing mines in those days belonged to the General Mining Association, and this company were the largest employers of labor. The Albion, in 1867, raised 143,000 tons and had 702 employees all told. The Sydney Mines raised 116,000 with 548 employees. The Albion mines produced that year per employee 204 tons. Sydney Mines did a little better with 212 tons, but the difference is trifling, and just as Sydney Mines did better then so does the enlarged Sydney Mines do a trifle better than the Albion amalgamated. Last year the Acadia gave employment to a total of 1031 persons, the coal raised being 319 tons per person. The Sydney Mines employed 1948 men and boys and raised 341 tons per employee. The Acadia has the stiffer proposition. In 1867 there was coal raised from 28 different

pits. It may be imagined some of them were trifling producers. The Block House was then the third largest producer, with 84,000 tons. Glace Bay was fourth, Lingan fifth and Gowrie sixth. The Block House, the old Gowrie and old Lingan having served their day and generation, are now no more. They were not the oldest of our mines. These, in the Joggins, the Albion and Sydney Mines, are still with us. They have the power of continually renewing their youth. In the last forty years, as was to be expected, the trade has undergone many changes. In 1867 the home market played an insignificant part, taking only 35,000 tons, or, say, seven and a half per cent. of the total sales, whereas in 1906 this market appropriated 1,960,000 tons, or thirty-seven per cent. of the total sales. This is a gratifying change. As manufactures increase in this province the home market should prove an important and growing factor. Forty years ago there was no Springhill, no Dominion Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 or 6, and the Acadia and the Albion had not put off their swaddling clothes. Some of the mines of forty years ago are growing old, but though gray-haired they give promise of still many years of usefulness.

The government of Nova Scotia had no inspector of mines for a half century after mining had begun in the provinces. I think the first inspector was John Rutherford, who was appointed either at the end of 1865 or beginning of 1866. In that latter year the department began to take a little interest in coal mining and issued a circular requesting the managers to send particulars of all accidents. Some of the managers did not comply punctually with the request. Possibly they thought it an interference.

In the old days at Sydney Mines they must have had some primitive machinery. One cannot fancy today a man standing in front of a drum, on an incline or balance, guiding the rope on the drum with a bar. The following peculiar accident befell W. McIntyre, an underground employee at Sydney Mines, in October, 1867: McIntyre was employed at the underground engine in the Sydney mine; his duty was to guide the rope on the drums; for this purpose he stood in front of the drums and only a few feet from them, and with a lever directed the course of the ropes as they were wound round the drums. When the accident happened the rope was passing on the underside of the drum, on which he was guiding it. The engineman did not observe his disappearance at the minute. His attention was, however, drawn by something unusual on the drum and he immediately inquired what it was. Receiving no answer, he then perceived that it was the body of McIntyre and at once stopped the engine, too late, however, to save him, the rope having wrapped round his neck and caused instant death."

That there is shale in Antigonish county is indisputable; that there is coal is still a question. Many have been the reports of important finds of coal, but somehow the discoveries never panned out. Away back in the sixties the then inspector of mines is tempted to say: "In the county of Antigonish there have been some important discoveries. The works are only as yet of a preparatory character; but from statements made by those engaged in the enterprise I have no doubt but that the mines will be important ones, and will add very materially to the interests of the county." Here we have an instance of misplaced confidence. The writer of this became seized with the belief that he could find coal in that county. The government got thirty dollars, as a result of his optimism, and he—didn't get coal. And yet it may be there right enough."

Thirty per cent. of all the accidents which occurred in all the mines of Nova Scotia in 1869 were caused by explosions of powder. One of the accidents occurred when a man attempted to fill his can from his keg the while he had a lighted pipe in his mouth. This accident happened at the Drummond colliery. They neither use powder nor smoke pipes in that mine now. It would not be healthy if they did.

SOME WISE WORDS OF LONG AGO.

One little realizes, at times, how much depends upon the point of view. A man may eloquently and zealously advocate a certain course while occupying a certain position, and ridicule the identical thing he formerly advocated when placed in another position or situation. A change of circumstance, or place, may cause a man to go back upon his record. How many, familiar with the circumstances, would, for instance, think it possible that the one who gave utterance to the following wise words, would stoutly oppose the general introduction of certificates for mine managers and mine workers, the only reason for the change of attitude being that he was not a mine manager when he wrote the words, and was one when he opposed the granting of certificates. There is nothing so strange as human nature, and at some time or other, not to say all the time, we are subject to spells of it. In the following extract from the writings of one who filled important positions in connection with coal mining in Nova Scotia, there are truths which apply as forcibly today as when written—some thirty years ago.

"The products of the mine, being either absolutely or practically limited in quantity, once extracted cannot be reproduced by cultivation as the products of the soil; they should, therefore, be regarded as property held in trust by the present for the public benefit of this and future generations, and should, with watchfulness, be protected from waste and

lavish consumption. Though there is a natural tendency for all corporations, holding but temporary lease of such property, to endeavor to reap as speedily as may be the largest present gain, without respecting the true welfare of the property they hold, we cannot yet complain of a lavish expenditure of our mineral products, but we can of wastefulness connected with the management of many undertakings. Without any exaggeration it can be said that large sums of money have been uselessly expended on the development of our mineral resources while yet the business is comparatively insignificant. In referring to this waste it is not to be feared that it could for the future be entirely prevented by the employment of certificated managers, but the advantage to the country and to the lessees of crown property to be derived from the employment of thoroughly efficient men, is only too apparent to capitalists and others familiar with the past history of our mining enterprises.

"It has been deemed expedient in this country that the law should interfere and require that the masters and mates in charge of our mine shall be men in whom trust can be placed, men who by practical experience and professional education are, up to a certain standard, fitted to fill the positions they occupy. If this, then, has been considered necessary, where the property is not directly owned by the crown, how much more should some prudent supervision be exercised in the case of our mines, which are?"

In England (presumably Britain, Es. Rec.) where the mineral rights are held by private owners, the law requires a certificated manager to be in charge of every mine, and though there has been a good deal of doubt expressed as to the thoroughness of the present system of granting certificates there adopted, it is evidently a move in the right direction, and naturally suggests a similar movement in other mining countries. Since the law has been in force and an opportunity given to observe its working, it has been suggested by some of the prize essayists writing on the 'Prevention of Catastrophes in Mines,' that it would be an improvement were all colliery officials required to possess certificates, but also the overmen, deputies and firemen should be required to hold certificates of first, second or third class, according to the positions they hold. There can be no doubt but that men in such positions as deputies and firemen should have that amount of book learning essential for the proper performance of their duties. An efficient fireman should be able to say why fire damps collect near the roof, and choke damp near the pavement, and explain how atmospheric changes of temperature and pressure affect mines and increase or check the outflow of gases from the measures. Few can do so; but were it made compulsory

by law that after the lapse of a certain number of years all officials should hold certificates of competency, obtained by passing examinations on mining matters relating to their special duties, we might then hope that great improvements would take place in the safety of our mines.

There are many among the working miners who, possessed of the requisite natural ability and determination to succeed, would strive to improve their position by strenuous efforts in their spare hours did they have before them the inducement to supply their lack of early education, which the opportunity to earn certificates of competency would hold out to them. There are men now holding responsible positions at some of our mines, who have made their way by the determinate exercise of their natural energy of character, and the success that has crowned their efforts should give much weight to any opinion they may form on this subject, and I believe their opinion is generally in favor of such a scheme as is shadowed forth above. While there are few men possessed of the indomitable pluck requisite to induce them to strive against years of discouragement, there are many of natural ability who would, could they work their way by easy stages, gaining well defined positions of advancement, as they strove, be induced to improve their leisure time and endeavor to fit themselves for positions of trust and greater emolument, were such an opportunity given, then would the general standard of education in the mining community be elevated and the moral tone improved."

The opportunity has been given, and has been largely embraced; the standard of education has been raised, and the moral tone improved, greatly improved, though there are still scallywags at one or two places, say Glace Bay for instance, whose only fitting place is the penitentiary.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. Not a New Idea in Nova Scotia.

Though it is only in 1907 that Nova Scotia has set seriously to work, in an effort to establish a system of technical education, it has been long in the minds of those connected with the Mines Department that a special need of Nova Scotia was better technical education. The proposed establishment of trade schools, and a technical college, is not in any sense a wholly new cry. The cry, of late, may have been given in louder tones, but this demand for a technical college but emphasizes the axiom that there is nothing new under the sun. Our supposed new ideas are often hoary with age. In his report to the Provincial Secretary in February, 1872, the Hon. Mr. Garvie, who was then the Chief Commissioner of Mines, says:—

"I cannot close this report without urging the necessity there exists for the establishment of a School of Mines for the province. To her mineral riches, mainly, Nova Scotia must look more and more every year, for the source of progress and prosperity. But unscientific mining in Nova Scotia must always be unproductive. The gold fields of this province show no alluvial lotteries where luck may dispense with skill. The gold mining quartz of the country forms a remunerative investment for capital, which is scientifically applied and intelligently managed, but mere ignorant labor has heretofore proved, for the most part, fruitless labor. To attract foreign capital to our mines, and afterwards to extend manufactures, give greater safeguards to our own native capital flowing in the same direction, and to find lucrative employment for a growing mining population, are those requirements of our present position which can be best satisfied by a more general diffusion of accurate information regarding our mineral resources, and the right modes of reaching and working them. For this purpose a School of Mines, wherein practical and economic geology could be studied, where the mineralogy of the province could be properly defined, and where the best technical mining education might be imparted, would be of the utmost value to the population, and would tend far more rapidly to the development of the mining resources of the whole country. I trust, will be taken to commence the establishment, and equipment, of a Provincial School of therefore, the earliest available opportunity Mines." Some claim that this person, or that other, is entitled to the chief credit for having, at least, enlisted the sympathies of the government in the direction of technical education. The credit is due to no one man. Those who may have said the most may not have contributed most to the furtherance of the scheme. Mr. Garvie mooted the necessity, before many of the later workers ever dreamed of technical schools, before they became in any way interested in mining.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has commenced setting out some 550,000 trees, with a view to providing for the company's tie requirements in future years. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand trees are to be planted at Mount Union, Pa., and an equal number at Altoona. At Hollidaysburg a nursery is being created, where young trees will be grown from seed, with a view to setting out when sufficient size is attained. When this spring's work has been completed, the company will have about 1,000 acres under tree culture, with about 2,500,000 trees upon them. The company now utilizes about 5,000,000 new ties every year, and each tie lasts about seven years.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Allan Shafts produced 8000 tons of coal last month.

Things are looking cleaner and brighter around Dom. No. 5 than usual.

International is producing about 1000 tons per day. A very good output indeed for that mine.

What of Lingan, many are asking. Lingan areas will open in due time, but not just at present.

Air-courses at Dom. No. 4, are still being enlarged and improved; the manager is bound to have good ventilation.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Weir, U. G. M. at Dom. No. 9, is not improving in health as rapidly as we could wish him.

The bankhead at Dom. No. 1 is getting a new covering of corrugated iron which will improve the appearance of it very much.

The new bank-head at Dom. 5, is doing well, with the exception of ordinary adjustments due to new gear and machinery causing some delays.

Recently one of the compressors at Dom. No. 4 had a break-down for a couple of days which of course causes diminished output for that length of time.

Dom. No. 6 is doing well all things considered. The men were idle 3 days lately on account of the unfortunate accident by which Charles McDonald lost his life.

Pictou coal field is better than the geologists said it was. Well, these fellows can't see any deeper into the ground than the average man of observation.

Experiments have been made at Dominion No. 1 with a new explosive called "Mo-nobel." It is claimed to be equal in all respects to "Excelite," and it proved to be what is claim for it.

More boilers are needed at Dom. No. 2 in order to keep up steam for all the engines now running; the generators especially, takes away steam in order to furnish power to other mines.

Things are running smoothly at Dom. No. 3. The haulage system will soon need an extension in order to get the coal from No. 14 lift; this mine having only a narrow strip of coal, finishes a lift so quickly that extension of haulage is a very frequent occurrence.

The new slope of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Coy. has started away under circumstances that will be long remembered. Three men were working at the face of the deep, when a full box from the bank ran back down the slope a distance of 400 feet, killing all three. It costs more than money to mine coal.

There are no less than nine collieries extracting coal from under the Cape Breton coast waters, and yet the knowledge of sub-marine mining is not voluminous.

Springhill mines is as usual busy. The output is greatly hindered by loss of time by the men. The picnic season is a nuisance to judge by the growl of the managers.

Manager Hargreaves has left for the "Old Country," and will visit the several mining centres in England. Mrs. Hargreaves and their daughter Mrs. McLeod accompanies him.

The sympathy of Cape Breton miners goes out to Angus R. McDonald, U. G. M. of Dominion No. 6. Scarcely recovered from a very severe accident, his eldest son was suddenly killed by a box on the slope.

The water shaft at International is doing good work. The automatic hoisting tanks are gaining six inches each day. It is safe to predict that the water problem is solved so far as International colliery goes.

The new endless haulage installed in Dom. No. 10 is giving excellent results. It was quick work to install it considering that about 2000 ft. x 12ft. of rock 3 ft. thick had to be blasted down and removed in order to get height.

Extracting pillar coal with machines has and is being done at Dominion 2. Pillar drawing is a dangerous work at the best, and requires skill and care. With the noise of machinery added the dangers becomes greater.

The water in Dom. No. 7 is now nearly 1000 ft. below the shore line, and some coal will likely be hoisted in August. The new bankhead is going up rapidly and the old Hub is beginning to look like a colliery again.

Dom. No. 8, is keeping up its former reputation. The water shaft is doing good work. Credit is due the men who successfully tapped that body of water into the shaft. There has been some forethought and planning done before a job of that kind could be tackled and successfully completed.

If safe explosives are not found for the Cape Breton mines it will not be for the want of experiments. The latest has assumed a better name than most of the recent introductions. We trust it will do justice to the name it bears as "Nobel" is much more pleasing to the ear than the "ites."

If the Phalen seam has not been prospected on the No. 6, side to suit the desires of the most painstaking geologist, then the boring process may be discarded for a clear open view of the coal as it is in the mine. Law-suits and lawyers want the truth.

THE BEGINNINGS OF GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Gold was found in Nova Scotia toward the last quarter of the eighteenth century. But the mining of gold did not begin until the year 1861, and as if to make up for lost time people went at it with a rush. In 1862 only 6,473 tons of quartz were crushed; the year following the quantity rose to 17,000 tons. In 1866 32,000 tons were crushed, and as large a quantity was not again put through the mills for 22 years. The early days of gold mining in Nova Scotia were presumably the most profitable. For the six years, 1864-1869 inclusive, there were crushed 176,000 tons of quartz, the yield from which was 136,000 ounces of gold. The yield was fifteen and a third dwts. per ton. For the six years, 1898-1903 inclusive, the large quantity of 628,000 tons was crushed, the yield being 173,289 ounces in say 5½ dwts. per ton. The gold output record year is 1898, when the yield was 31,000 ounces. The years 1904, 5 and 6 give poor returns. Indeed, from the figures of the last three years it looks as if the bottom had fallen out of the business. The gold men all of a sudden must have taken cold feet, for the decline in output came of a sudden from 25,000 ounces in 1903 to 14,000 ounces in 1904. Some of the mines, when first opened, gave big returns. In one shaft of the Tador vein at Waverley, the yield was 6 to 8 ounces per ton. Our best paying mine today is one where the returns show considerably less than 5 dwts. to the ton. At one time it was thought that Nova Scotia was as rich in gold as California, and that there would be a rush from all over. Somehow capital fought shy, and instead of a rush there has been

steady plodding. Formerly experts had no doubt as to the immense value of the gold fields. Today they are less optimistic. There are some, however, that have not lost faith and who declare that Nova Scotia will yet become one of the greatest gold fields in the world. So mote it be.

MINERS' EARNINGS.

One reason why men may prefer coal mining, with its darkness and dangers, to any other occupation, may be due to the feeling, founded on fact, that better wages are made at it than at a majority of other trades, or occupations. In regard to employment and wages miners hold a prominent place. A table in the Labor Gazette shows the wages made in the principal occupations in Canada. Nine different classes of workmen are given. In regard to yearly earnings they range as follows:

1st, Fisheries, \$205.00; 2nd, Agricultural, \$207.00; 3rd, Domestic, \$272.00; 4th, Forestry and Lumbering, \$305.00; 5th, Miscellaneous, \$387.00; 6th, Manufacturing, \$403.00; 7th, Trade and Transportation, \$503.00; 8th, Mining, \$513.00, and 9th, Professional, \$676.00. These are the wages earned in 1901. Since then there has been an increase in, it may be said, all trades, and the miners, of course, have participated. The table is not full enough to permit of a rigid comparison. The total earned in the year may represent 300 days' work in one case and in the other 240 days. If it be true that miners work a less number of days than some other tradesmen, then the table scarcely permits of making a fair comparison.

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Tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Stores Building, Truro," will be received up to and including WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1907, for the construction of a Brick Stores and Office Building at Truro, N. S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Station Master, Truro, N. S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

Railway Office, Moncton N. B., July 15, '07. D. POTTINGER, General Manager

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Flour Shed, St. John," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1907 for the construction of a Flour Shed and loading platform at St. John, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., and the office of the Station Master at St. John, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. July 29th., 1907. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Priestleys

Mohairs

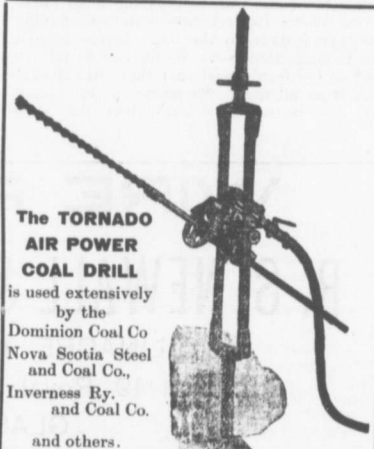
— and —

Lustres

Have Excellent
Wearing Qualities,

WILL NOT COOKELE
::: WITH RAIN :::

Best for
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHIRT WAIST SUITS.



The TORNADO AIR POWER COAL DRILL

is used extensively
by the
Dominion Coal Co
Nova Scotia Steel
and Coal Co.,
Inverness Ry.
and Coal Co.

and others.

Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works

Manufacturers of

H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills.

Belleville, ILL., U. S. A.

CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

...EXPLOSIVES...

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Blasting Powder and Compressed Pellets, Dynamite,
Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine.

PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.

For use in Gaseous mines. Suitable for all kinds of Work.

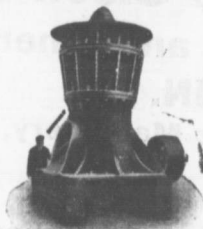
Bobbinite, Curtisite, Excellite, Kolax, Rippite, &c., &c.

CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD. HEAD OFFICE
3 Gracechurch St. London, E.C.

AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

AUSTEN BROS. HALIFAX.

HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co., Limited. SHEFFIELD



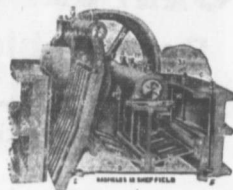
PERFECT GYRATORY
STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL
BRONZE BUSHED,
SELF OILING

WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE
CRUSHING ROLLS,
ELEVATORS,
and Gold Mining Requis



HADFIELD'S PATENT
JAW CRUSHER

(Solid Steel Construction.)

The Parts that are subject to Excessive Wear are made of
Hadfield's Patent 'Era' Manganese Steel and other Patented
STEELS.

Sole Representatives of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, Limited, Sheffield, for Canada

PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.

CHAINS. CHAINS.

(All Sizes in Stock.)

"EDGES" BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS.

Cannot be Excelled for **HIGH CLASS QUALITY** and **WORKMANSHIP**.
They are made of the very best brands of English Bar Iron and by Selected Workmen.

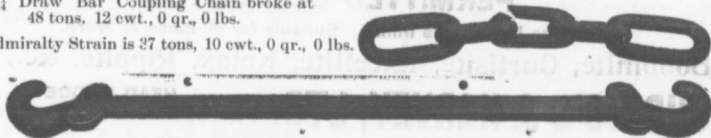
Makers of every Description of Chains
for Mining and all Engineering Purposes,

Coupling Chains and Solid Forged Draw Bars

For Mine Cars, A SPECIALTY.

This 1½" Draw Bar Coupling Chain broke at
48 tons, 12 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.

The Admiralty Strain is 27 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 0 lbs.



Draw Bar for Coal Car.

Edge & Sons, Limited,
SHIFNAL, England.

Tel. address "Edge" Shifnal.
"Codes" A. B. C. and Bedford McNeills"

CHAIN. We carry a Complete Stock of

Detachable Link Belting and other ELEVATOR CHAIN.

Mine Elevating and Conveying Machinery,
Such as

Elevator Boots, Buckets, Gears, Friction
Clutches, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys.

Send Us your Specifications.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co.,

LIMITED.

Montreal,

Toronto,

Winnipeg,

Vancouver.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Homestead Regulations.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant no receipt of the telegram such papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of fathering declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subject to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applications for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, or the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or locked on the gross output.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an ind. title, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free-miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 160 x 160 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$100 has been expended or paid, the locators may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5 renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The leases shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

EMPIRE TRUST CO.
Head Office
187 Hollis St., HALIFAX
Advances on Individual
Trusts
Permanently Confidential
Trust not impeded by failure or
dishonesty. It does not require
Equipment for safeguarding securities.
Apply to Bank or J. S. for folders.

Miners Wanted
To Chew
BULL DOG TOBACCO,

Because it is the only Tobacco which does not excite Thirst for Water after using.

TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.
—Montreal—

—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

Brick! Brick!

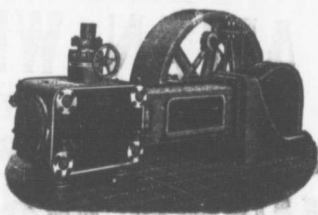
The Westellar Terra Cotta Company having taken over the business of the Stellarton Brick and Tile Co'y, and having installed more powerful and modern machinery, WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE ENQUIRIES AS TO PRICE AND QUALITY.

Works—SYLVESTER

Head Office—STELLARTON.

GEO. E. MUNRO, Sec'y, WESTVILLE, N. S.

ROBB POWER PLANTS.



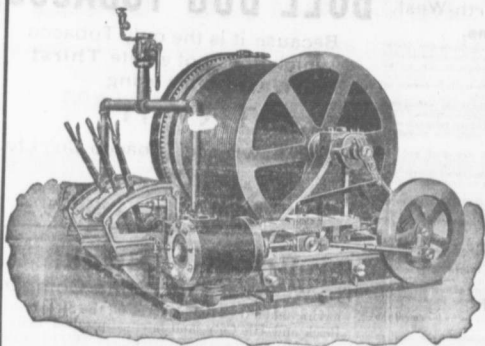
We design and contract for steam power plants and maintain an experienced and thoroughly practical engineering staff that is at the service of our customers.

CORLIS ENGINES,
HIGH SPEED VERTICAL ENGINES,
MEDIUM SPEED HORIZONTAL ENGINES.

ROBB-MUMFORD BOILERS,
RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS,
WATER TUBE BOILERS.

Robb Engineering Co., Limited,
AMHERST, N. S.

"Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines.



This is a view of our combined friction driven and brake and reversible link motion hoisting engine. The most economical for mining purposes ever built.

We are the exclusive builders in Canada of the "Lidgerwood" Hoisting Engines, the standard of the world for mining and general contracting.

Works, Montreal.

Branch Office, New Glasgow

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, L't'd.

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

ALLAN, WHYTE & C'O'Y.

Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,

Cablegrams:

"Ropery, Rutherglen,"

Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.

Orders, A. B. C. 4th & 5th Eds.
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Wire Ropes

for
Winding & Haulage
in
Collieries and Mines.

Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,750,000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—**Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Ltd., Halifax.**

Agents in New Brunswick:—**W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Saint John.**

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

CAPE BRETON COLLIERY.

NEW CAMPBELTON CAPE BRETON N. S.

SUPERIOR
STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL

SAFE AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING PORT

The Nearest Coal Port to Newfoundland

Just Inside Entrance Great Bras d'Or.

Vessels from P. E. I. and Western Ports, via St. Peter's Canal, will save time by loading at New Campbellton. Smooth Inland Navigation. Quick Despatch.

- - J. T. Burchell Manager.

INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

BUNKER COAL Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hasting, C. B.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 21, Taking effect at 1 a.m. Oct. 22nd, 1906.

EASTBOUND			STATIONS.	WESTBOUND		
Read Down				Read Up		
No. 52 a.m.	No. 54 p.m.	No. 56 p.m.		No. 53 a.m.	No. 55 p.m.	No. 57 p.m.
L 11 40	7 45		P. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 11 00	A 2 25	
S 11 10	8 4 05		PORT HAWKESBURY	S 10 58	3 25	
A 11 20	A 4 12			L 10 45	L 3 10	
	L 4 18		PORT HASTINGS	A 10 37		
	P 4 30		TROY	P 10 27		
	S 4 45		CREGONISH	S 10 15		
	P 4 55		JUDIQUE	P 10 04		
	S 5 10		CHAPELMOOR	S 9 43		
	P 5 25		CATHERINE'S POND	P 9 29		
	S 5 30			L 9 15		
	L 5 43		PORT HOOD	A 9 10		
	S 5 56		GLENCOR	S 8 53		
	S 6 21		MABOU	S 8 33		
	S 6 25		GLENDYBIE	S 8 15		
	S 6 50		BLACK RIVER	S 8 06		
	S 7 02		STRATHLORE	S 7 42		
	A 7 20		INVERNESS	L 7 30		
	P 7 30			A 7 15		

Trains make close connections at Pt. Tupper Jct. with I. C. R. passenger trains, excepting the Maritime Express.

MABOU & GULF COAL COMPANY, L'T'D.

Miners of the

MABOU DIAMOND COAL.

Burns and Works like Bituminous;

Looks and Lasts Like Anthracite;

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Mines, Piers
and General Offices

MABOU. CAPE BRETON.

ADVERTISE IN THE MINING RECORD.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

BRIDGES

TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
STEEL BUILDINGS
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES
Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK

Users of Steam

[IF YOU WANT TO SAVE FUEL, Use

B. & W. BOILERS,

Over 6,000,000 H. P.
in use.

Patent Steam Superheaters,
2,000,000 H. P. in Use.

Mechanical Stokers, Coal Conveyors, Electric Cranes.

—Circulars and full information on application.—

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Rule and Print Special Blank Forms
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BLANK BOOKS ruled to pattern and
made in any Style of BINDING
Loose leaf supplies of all kinds made to
order.

135 to 137 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

George Patterson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

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Successor to Sinclair and Paterson—

JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



Best all round flour on the market.

Uniform in quality. Every barrel

*can be depended upon. This flour can
only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
of the Dominion Coal Company.*

Rand Air Compressors,
"Little Giant" Rock Drills,
Harrison Coal Cutters,
Davis Calyx Core DRILLS,
"Imperial" Pneumatic Tools.

MANUFACTURED BY
CANADIAN RAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Halifax Office, 116 Hollis St.

G. L. BURRITT, Agent.

Sullivan Rock Drills.

Costs less for Maintenance,
 and drill faster than any
 other Drill on the Market.
 May we tell you why?

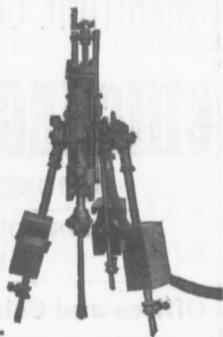
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Sullivan Machinery Company.

I. Matheson & Co. Limited, Agents. New Glasgow, N. S.

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RUBBER HOSE for Air Drills Pneumatic
 Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.

"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,

For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
 The most durable and satisfactory Packing on the Market.

RUBBER BELTING For Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating.

Unequaled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

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Miners and Shippers of the

CELEBRATED

ACADIA COAL.

Unexcelled for Steam, Domestic and General Purposes.

DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER.

SHIPPING PORT: PICTOU LANDING.

Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY & POWER CO. Ltd,

Miners and Shippers of

CHIGNECTO HIGH GRADE COAL.

Steam AND Domestic

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments to all points reached by the
Intercolonial Railway.

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DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager.

The BROWN MACHINE COY.,

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Coal and Gold Mining Machinery a specialty

Endless Haulage Engines, Revolving Tipples, Picking Tables and Complete Screening Plants for the Cleaning and Picking of Coal. Rope Wheels, Pumps, Valves, Shafting, Belting Etc.

Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold mines.

Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and "Westville" Mines

Estimates cheerfully given

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VICE PRES.



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G.C. ROBB CHIEF ENGINEER HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

WHEN WERE YOUR
BOILERS.
...LAST INSPECTED I....

WRITE TO

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Halifax, N. S.

-OR TO-

A. BONNYAN, INSPECTOR
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All Kinds and Sizes

GREENING

and for all purposes
Standard and Lang's Patent

Rope Fittings.

Prices Right. Lay. Prompt Shipments.

Rope Grease.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

MONTREAL, QUE

DRUMMOND
COAL.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Limited,

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MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE
MARITIME MINING RECORD Rates Moderate.

GOWRIE AND BLOCKHOUSE COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

OF NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

MINE AND LOADING PIERS, PORT MORIEN, COW BAY
CAPE BRETON, N. S.

Miners and Shippers of GOWRIE COAL.

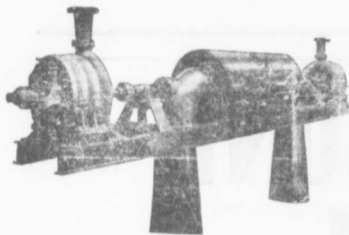
The Reputation of this Coal has Steadily Advanced during the past 40 years and the Output of the new Mine is fully up to the old Standard of Excellence.

**Especially designed Piers for the rapid delivery of coal
into Vessels by Roe and Bedlington's Patents.**

OFFICES:—Canada, Port Morien, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. England, Newcastle on Tyne.

The JOHN McDOUGALL Caledonian Iron Works Co., Ltd. Montreal Que.

BOILERS: All Sizes and all Pressures.



Two Worthington 3 stage Turbines and McCormick Water Wheels, built for Port Arthur, Ontario, Water Works. Combined capacity 1440 gallons per minute against 350 head.

PUMPS

Worthington Pumps for
Water Works and Mines.

Water Wheels

Doble Water Wheels for high heads.

Mill Machinery

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Head Office and Works : MONTREAL.

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WINNIPEG, 251 Notre Dame Avenue.
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TORONTO, 810 Traders Bank Building
VANCOUVER, 416 Seymour Street.
NEW GLASGOW, N. S., TELEPHONE B'LD.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

✎ Miners of ✎

Bituminous Coals, the celebrated "Reserve" coal for household use, "International" Gas coal, and the best Steam coal from its collieries on the Phalen seam.

—Yearly output 3,500,000 tons.—

ANALYSES.

ANALYSES OF GAS AND STEAM COAL MADE BY J. & H. S. PATTINSON, CHEMISTS,
—NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND.—

	STEAM COAL.	GAS COAL
CARBON.....	80 18 per. cent.	77 51 per. cent.)
HYDROGEN.....	5 11 " "	5 22 " "
OXYGEN.....	7 34 " "	6 72 " "
NITROGEN.....	1 16 " "	1 27 " "
SULPHUR.....	0 56 " "	3 07 " "
ASH.....	2 30 " "	4 10 " "
WATER.....	3 35 " "	2 11 " "
	100 00	100 00

Caloric Power of Steam Coal :—Pounds of Water evaporated from 212 per cent Fah, by one pound of the coal as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter.—14.8 lbs.

Shipping facilities at Sydney, and Louisburg, G. B., of most modern type. Steamers carrying
—6000 tons loaded in 24 hours.—

Special attention given to quick loading of sailing vessels. Small vessels loaded with
✎ quickest despatch. ✎

:: BUNKER COAL ::

The Dominion Coal Co. has provided unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going Steamers with Dispatch. Special attention given to Prompt loading. Steamers of any Size are bunkered without detention.

By Improved screenings appliances lump coal for Domestic trade is supplied of superior quality.

Prices. Terms, etc. may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

ALEXANDER DICK Genl. Sales Agent, Glace Bay, N. S., Can.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,

112 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
171 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.
Quebec, Que

—and from the following agents.—

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Harvey & Co., St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Hull Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C.

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RAILWAY AND

COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02 %	1.41 %	2.71 %
Volatile combustible matter	18.94 %	27.93 %	28.41 %
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

BEST COAL FOR
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST GAS COAL

Mines _____

SPRINGHILL

Mined in the Province.

N. S.

Head Office _____

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